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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/341,817	09/07/1999	TAINA TUULIKKI PUUMALAINEN	7510.192USWO	5631
75	90 03/30/2004		EXAM	INER
Michael B Las	Altera Law Group LLC 5500 City West Parkway Suite 100	DUC MINH		
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
Suite 100			2643	16
Minneapolis, MI 55344-7701			DATE MAILED: 03/30/2004	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/341,817	PUUMALAINEN, TAINA TUULIKK
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
	Duc Nguyen	2643
The MAILING DATE of this communication Period for Reply	appears on the cover sheet w	vith the correspondence address
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR RE THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATIO - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFF after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory per - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by stany reply received by the Office later than three months after the mearned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	N. R 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a . reply within the statutory minimum of thi riod will apply and will expire SIX (6) MO atute, cause the application to become A	reply be timely filed irty (30) days will be considered timely. NTHS from the mailing date of this communication. BANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status		
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on _		
<u> </u>	This action is non-final.	
3) Since this application is in condition for allo	wance except for formal mat	tters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice unde	er <i>Ex part</i> e Quayle, 1935 C.I	D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.
Disposition of Claims		
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>15-30</u> is/are pending in the applica	ation.	
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are with		
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.		
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>15-30</u> is/are rejected.		
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.		
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction an	d/or election requirement.	
Application Papers		•
9) The specification is objected to by the Exam	niner.	
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ a	accepted or b) objected to	by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to		
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the cor		
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the		
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for fore a) All b) Some * c) None of:	eign priority under 35 U.S.C.	§ 119(a)-(d) or (f).
1. Certified copies of the priority docum	ents have been received.	
2. Certified copies of the priority docum		Application No.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the p		
application from the International Bur		
* See the attached detailed Office action for a		t received.
Attachment(s)		
) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) ②		Summary (PTO-413)
Notice of Dransperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/Paper No(s)/Mail Date		s)/Mail Date Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
Patent and Trademark Office		

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. Claims 15-23, 25, 27, 29-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bayless et al (5,754,636) in view of Rosecrans et al (5,889,852).

Consider claim 15, 17, 19-21, 23, 27. Bayless teaches a telecommunication terminal arrangement (computer telephone system 10, fig. 1) comprising a connection code memory for storing dial or destination numbers (see fig. 14-18, telephone directory); means for commanding a transmitter (the telephone inherently comprises of a transmitter and a receiver) of the terminal to begin making a call to a destination number (see fig. 34, 36-38, making and answer calls, dial button and/or icon); means for displaying the owner of each dial number which stored in a graphic memory (e.g., the name of the called party, see fig. 34, 36-38). Bayless further teaches while displaying the information identifying the owners of the dial numbers, a move occurs from one main category of the graphic memory to another main category; and within a desired main category, a move occurs between subcategories and/or members of the main category (fig. 6, 23, 52, 62 clearly show that the display can display multiple windows simultaneously). Bayless does not teach storing of graphic images such as the picture of a caller.

Rosecrans teaches a graphic memory (col. 1, ln. 60 to col. 2, ln. 20) in which a plurality of graphic images is stored, the graphic images identifying owners of the connection code (col. 2,

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ln. 30 to col. 3, ln. 9); and means for searching used to locate a desired graphic image in the graphic memory (col. 3, ln. 9-40).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teachings of Rosecrans into the teachings of Bayless in order to reduce the chance of false dialing.

Consider claim 18. Fig. 6 clearly shows that the graphic information fills a significant part (50-100%) of the display.

Consider claim 22. Rosecrans teaches a graphic memory (col. 1, ln. 60 to col. 2, ln. 20) in which a plurality of graphic images is stored, the graphic images identifying owners of the connection code (col. 2, ln. 30 to col. 3, ln. 9); and means for searching used to locate a desired graphic image in the graphic memory (col. 3, ln. 9-40). Rosecrans also teaches that the user can scroll through the graphical images (col. 3, ln. 9-40). It would have been obvious that the images would be delayed by a certain time delay value, so that the user have enough time to recognize the images.

Consider claim 25. Bayless' computer display clearly meets the limitations of this claim.

Consider claim 29. Bayless further teaches that his inventive concept can be applied in many fields such as telephony services, e-mail, voice mail, and video conferencing. The use of a digital television terminal device in video conferencing is well known in the art.

Consider claims 16, 30. The audio memory is met by the voice mail (col. 57, ln. 24-63).

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3. Claims 24, 26, 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bayless et al (5,754,636) in view of Rosecrans et al (5,889,852) as applied to claim 23 above, and further in view of Iwata et al (6,009,338).

Consider claim 24. Bayless in view of Rosecrans does not teach the main categories of the menu structure include one or more of the following main categories: health care services, authorities, relatives, friends, stores, financial institution. However, Bayless teaches that the main categories of the menu structure include one or more of the following main categories: telephone directory, make and answer calls, etc. It appears that the use of different menu would depend more upon the requirement of a specific application, than on any inventive concept.

Consider claim 26. Bayless does not teach that the terminal arrangement is realized in a single entirety.

Iwata teaches a mobile terminal which comprises address book, display means, searching means (col. 14, ln. 17-62), commanding means (dialing means; col. 24, ln. 10-29), earphone and microphone (3 and 5, respectively, fig. 1).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teachings of Iwata into the teachings of Bayless in order to provide a combination of a cellular phone and a telephone directory which is portable and mobility.

Consider claim 28. Bayless does not teach that the terminal arrangement is realized using a cellular phone.

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Iwata teaches a mobile terminal which comprises address book, display means, searching means (col. 14, ln. 17-62), commanding means (dialing means; col. 24, ln. 10-29), earphone and microphone (3 and 5, respectively; fig. 1).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teachings of Iwata into the teachings of Bayless in order to provide a combination of a cellular phone and a telephone directory which is portable and mobility.

Conclusion

4. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Duc Nguyen whose telephone number is 703-308-7527. The examiner can normally be reached on 6:00AM-2:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Curtis Kuntz can be reached on 703-305-4708. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Duc Nguyen

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Primary Examiner

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3/12/04

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